THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VUL V .-- No 133.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION THE FENIANS.

FORT ERIE EXPEDITION A FAILURE

About One Hundred Fenians Captured by the Canadians.

THEY WANT TO HANG THE CAPTIVES.

Results of the Battle of Ridgeway.

OTHER MOVEMENTS LOOKED FOR.

Great Excitement in Montreal.

VARIOUS POINTS ON THE ST. LAW-RENCE THREATENED.

Vigilance of the United States Troops.

CEN. SWEENEY ON HIS WAY TO THE FRONT.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BUFFALO, June 3-1 P. M .- From four o'clock this morning immense crowds have lined the American bank of the river, in expectation of witnessing another engagement on the part of the Fenians with either the volunteers or regulars. At that time strangling parties of Fenians had just landed, and were dragging themselves towards the city, and a number of skiffs were bringing others across. By this means over two hundred and fifty men of the Fenian army were landed, the rest having been arrested by the United Character army Michigan as you have United States steamer Michigan, as you have already been advised. Before leaving the Canadian side the men threw their rifles, bayonets, and accourrements into the river. So anxious were they to get across that many tore down planks and essayed to swim across with their

At daybreak, as soon as the evacuation was discovered, nothing could exceed the jubilations of the so recently frightened Kanucks. The late British prisoners assumed all their former dignity, and immediately seized all Fenian dignity, and imperfects left behind.

body of English troops was advancing, and at nine o'clock the head of the column appeared comprising a skirmishing party of fifty-five men of the 1st York Volunteers, under Major Denni-In a short time the remainder of the troops followed, and are now stationed along the line from the old Fort Erie to Freebury creek, a distance of about two miles. The body of troops is composed of the following, in all about two thousand five hundred strong:-47th Infantry, 16th Infantry, a battalion of the 60th Rifles; 4th Artillery, Captain Crow's Battery, known since the Crimean war as the "Grey from the color of their horses; Colonel Hoste's Battery, the 1st York Cavalry Volun-teers, and a number of rifle companies from various places. The whole are under the com-mand of Colonel Lowery, 47th Regiment, The column lett Toronto at one o'clock yester-

day afternoon at Port Dalhousis, by boat, thence by rail. They arrived about four miles down the river last night and encamped for the night, fearing to come forward, owing to Ignorance of the roads and the intense darkness of the night. They moved down from their encampment this morning at daybreak, skirmishing the woods as they came along. They captured three Fenians on the way.

On hearing of the evacuation by the Fenians the rage of the troops knew no bounds, and i curses will harm the late invaders they are already destroyed. They were received along the road with every demonstration of joy by the people, who, however, wished they had come a little sooner. The sight of the Femans under arrest on the scow alongside of the Michigan seemed very pleasing to them, and all expect they will be delivered over on the demand

On arriving at Waterloo ferry the 47th and 16th Regiments broke ranks and commenced examining the scenes of yesterday's battle, and congratulating the volunteers on their escape from

The English troops are by no means well drilled, and do not present at all that imposing aspect expected, with the probable exception o the Grey Horse battery, a certainly splendid company. The officers are all of that toppish type so much heard of, with the exception of Colonel Lowery, who seems a perfect gentleman. Few if any of the soldiers are Irish, and, with one exception, all are Protestants, and, it is said, to the English Government.

Colonel Lowery gave directions for the ferryboats to resume running, and will permit all persons having regular business to pass either to or from Canada. He will permit all wounded Fenlans to be removed by their triends to hospitals in Buffalo, but will have them, if left Fort Erie, receive the most careful medical treatment possible. He will also permit Roman Catholic elergymen either to visit the wounded or bury the dead. No proposals can be fairer.

To the list of killed and wounded alrea given I now can name Ensign Tobey, of the Queen's Own, badly wounded; William Van Denworth, of the same regiment, also badly hurt; man named Lecky, of the same regiment, lead; and W. F. Tempest, a medical student, in same regiment. Colonel Baylee, of Buffalo, is badly wounded. He is a great layorite across the river and in Buffalo. Two or three wounded Fenians have died last night, and no less than seven amputations of the leg have been made to day at Fort Erie.

Wherever else the Fenians may invade, further attack at this point is improbable.

BUFFALO, June 3-5:30 P. M .- Large crowds still line the bank of the river, watching the military on the other side, and the Fenians on

board the scow alongside the Michigan. one absorbing subject of debate here is what the United States Government will do with the men—six or seven hundred in all. Some hold that the fact of the United States capturing them necessitates their being given up to the Canadian authorities. This opinion is fully en dorsed by the Kanucks, but others hold that such a course would be contrary to all interna-

Early this morning Major Randall, pursuant to General Barry's orders, proceeded with a

to Pratt's Dock, near which the Michigan is lying, for the purpose of quelling any disturbance that might arise in an attempt at rescuing the prisoners. Although a large crowd was colthe prisoners. Although a large crowd was collected, there were no indications of such an attempt, and the company returned. Later in the atternoon a company of the 1st Artillery, under Major Deurce, went on board the Michigan for the purpose of guarding the prisoners. General Barry himself was on board in the morning, and telegraphed on his return to the War Department for orders as to their treatment. An attempt at rescue, though talked of as

An attempt at rescue, though telked of, is highly improbable.

The number of Fenians in the city does not exceed five hundred. They are under command of General Lynch, who arrived here last night. He is subordinate to F. J. Hynes, General Sweeney's Adjutant-General. The men here are hopeful in the extreme, and talk of a speedy attack on the frontier by General Sweeney. In view of such an attempt at invasion General view of such an attempt at invasion General Meade will start for Ogdensburg at 6 o'clock this evening.

A company of sixty men, armed with re-voivers, got on the midnight train of the New York Central Railroad this morning, and stopped at Rome, en roule to Ogdensburg. They were organized at Albany and Troy, and are for the most part veterans who served during the Rebellion. No officers accompanied them. They were ununiformed. Other similar detachments are reported as moving from different places along the line towards the same point.

Suspension Bridge Closed-Bitter Feeling of Canadians Against the Fenian Pri soners.

Suspension Burner June 3 .- The news at this point is unimportant to-day. The bridge is closed and barricaded, and no passage across the river is permitted. None of the Canadian troops have yet returned from the front.

The feeling of the Canadian refugees here is intensely bitter against the captured Fenians. Much loud talk is indulged in. The common expression is that the prisoners should be hanged

at once without mercy.

Crowds of people have come on the eastern trains to see the lighting. The station at Lockport alone sold four hundred tickets to this place and Niagara Falls.

The general opinion is that O'Neill's movement is but the beginning. Another movement is looked for to night elsewhere.

Great Excitement in Montreal-Expected Attack on Hemmingford-Active Movements of Canadian Troops, Ecc.

MONTREAL, June 3, 10 P. M.—The excitement here incident to the movements of the Fenians in this Prevince still continues to be of the most intense nature, and is hourly heightened by the news received from the seat of war. All day long the streets have been overflowing with people, immense crowds being collected in and around the hotels, cates, newspaper offices, and street corners.

During the day beavy firing of signal guns in the interest of the Government has been heard in the direction of Chambly Point, about twentyfive miles southeast of this city. The firing is believed to indicate the approach of the Fenians from the direction of St. Albans, Vermont, upon Montreal, and at this writing I learn that a body of at least two thousand men, said to be commanded by General Sweeney in person, are marching upon St. Armand, a village fifteen miles beyond St. Johns. During the night and this morning heavy rein-

orcements must have been concentrating at St. Johns and Hemmingtord, being the two principal points that cover Montreal, besides Stanstead, situated still further east, which is already well defended. During to-day further reinforcements of all arms of the service have the above important points, with the greatest possible despatch. All freight and passenger travel over the Grand Trunk has been suspended since yesterday, leaving the road at the entire disposal of the Government. The daily mail steam line was to-day stopped, and the two boats at Prescott detained by order of the Government for any emergency.

Later this evening I learn that two British

men-of war are on the way here from Quebec to aid in the public defense. The royal mail st camer Himalaya has arrived at Quebec, with the Canadian 100th, or Prince of Wales regitogether with the 43d Regulars, direct ment.

The Government have official information that large bodies of Fenians are concentrating at Malone, N. Y., nearly opposite Cornwall, on the St. Lawrence, with a view, it is supposed, to make an attack upon the Grand Trunk Railway or the capal at some point between this city and Cornwall, thereby cutting off the only communication between Upper and Lower Canada, To meet this, the principal points between Mon-treal and Cornwall where the Fenian prisoners are under her Majesty's lock and key have been heavily reinforced by volunteers of all and to this point also, I am reliably informed, her Malesty's 30th Regulars, which left here last night, have been sent. The 25th (King's Own Forderers) were likewise ordered to Cornwall: but upon their arrival at the station the order was countermanded on account of the threaten ing aspect of affairs in the direction of St.

To meet the defense of the St. Lawrence two gunboats have been improvised from tug boats plying in these waters—one in this city and one in Quebec-equipped and manned by marines from her Majesty's corvertes, the Pylades, lying this port, and the Aurora, at Quebec. These gunboats will be equipped with Armstrong guns and 12-pounder howitzers. They sailed to-night under sealed orders.

The 7th Fusileers, from Quebec, with the 4th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, Prince Consort's Own, from this city, are under marching orders

At six o'clock this afternoon Major-General James Lindsay, commanding the department, who has sufficiently recovered from the accident mentioned in my last, inspected the heavy reserves of regulars and volunteers still held here. The parade took place upon the Champ de Mars, and was a most gorgeous spectacle The entrance of General Lindsay upon the ground and the movements of the troops drew forth the most enthusiastic cheers from the The most unbounded confidence is reposed in

the volunteers by the citizens. The news of the arrival of America's great ommander, Lieutenant-General Grant, on the frontier, was received here with the wildest apclause, as the Canadians now believe that the nited States Government intend to act in good

faith towards them. Reinforcements are now known to be on the eav here from Halifax, and the steamer Belgian will bring additional troops trom England.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Michel, K. C. B.,
Confinander-in-Chief, returned to this city yeserday from the West. Vice-Admiral Sir James

Hope, K. C. B., commanding her Majesty's North American and West India squadron, leaves Hali ax to-morrow in the flagship Duncan for this Some idea of the extent of the excitement prerailing here may be gained from the fact that

the Montreal Herald has issued upwards of sixty housand extras to-day, Hemmingford is at this moment (12:30 A. M. the threatened point. The Canadian forces are

strong there. The News of the Capture of the Feniaus

in Toronto. TORONTO, C. W., June 3 .- Colonel Peacock is at Fort Erie, picking up Fenian stragglers, and taking care of commissary supplies shipped by the Great Western Railway to the Fort. A report from Windsor says that a body of Fenians towards Lake Erie. The Leader's Buffalo spe-

dred and forty stragglers, and about twenty-five wounded of the 18th Fenian Regiment. General O'Neill and his officers are guarded on board the Michigan, and a tug containing seven hunfred of his command is in possession of the American authorities.

The excitement has somewhat subsided in

Canada, but an attack is looked for at Cornwall, Sainia, and Windsor to-night,

A private letter from Buffalo, written on the night of the attack upon Fort Erie, says there were ten thousand Fenians in Buffalo, only two thousand of whom would cross and make a feint; that Colonel Lynch, formerly of Toronto, and late an officer in Sherman's army, with seven hundred men from Memphis, formed part

of O'Neill's command.
The "Queen's Own" lost six killed and twenty. five or thirty wounded.

Preparations of the Canadians to Repel Attacks-More Steamers to Be Put on the Lakes-Threatened Attack on Montreal, Etc.

TORONTO, June 3-10 P. M .- The Leader's extra

to-night contains the following:—
The Government is preparing to put several steamers on the lakes, armed and manned by ailors from war ships at Montreal. Many Cana-dians in Chicago have telegraphed their determination to come over and assist in the defense of the country. The British forces are concen-trating at Prescott, St. John, and Cornwall,

where an attack is expected bourly.

The steamer Nova Scotia is expected to-night from Quebec with six hundred British troops.

Reports deemed reliable, from other sources, sny that two thousand Febians are at St. Armand. opposite St. Johns, threatening Montreal; also that a force of about two or three thousand are

at St. Regis, six miles from Cornwall.

From what little news can be obtained it is evident that Fort Erie is only a blind, and that Sweeney contemplates an invasion on the line of the St. Lawrence and Detroit rivers or Lake Huron, in heavy force, and the Government teels sanguine of its ability to meet and roll back every attack.

The action of the American authorities in seizing the Fenians at Buffalo, is accepted as an of our Government's desire to keep good faith with other nations on the neutrality

To-day being Sunday, very little news comes over the wires, but the streets all day have been ull of people, and particularly about the Leade office, eagerly devouring the contents of every

Several bodies of dead and wounded from the battle-fields arrived here to-night on the steamer. An immense concourse of people was present to do honor to the Canadian martyrs.

THEFATENING MOVEMENTS.

The Situation in St. Albans and Fair-field, Vt. St. Albans, June 3.—Many rumors are afloat about engagements above. Nothing official has

been received here, however. More Massachu setts Fenian troops arrived last night. Orders to send here additional United States regular troops have been countermanded. They

are to go to Ogdensburg and vicinity. The Fenians in camp and bivouse at Fairfield are all orderly and in good spirits. The United States troops here are in command of Captain Trumbull, Third United States Artil

United States Marshal Henry is still here. Under his orders a number of boxes containing implements of war were seized last night. It is said they were intended for the Fenians, who are reported to be receiving their materiel in separate sections at different points on the roads. portion of these were taken at Georgia str tion, nine miles south of St. Albans, A large number of suspicious-looking trunks, too heavy for the usual business of this place, have been received within forty-eight hours, and are in he hands of the Fenians and their sympathizers

at the hotels.

General Spear visited the Fenian camp at Fairfield again last night. The troops were ac commodated by the inhabitants to the extent of heir ability. Others bivouncked in the woods the weather being fair. No act of violence of any kind has been committed. They are subject to many privations; but I have yet to hear the

first word of complaint from them. The town last night was remarkably quiet almost ominously so, considering the inflammable material in the vicinity. The ordinary town watch force was all that was required to kee the peace, which in no instance was disturbed Several teams full of men and boxes passed up from St. Albans bay towards the Fenian rendez dous about midnight.

General Spear, in command of the Feniar forces, is patiently awaiting orders. Colonel Michael Scanlan, of Massachusetts

Colonel Bannon and Lieutenant-Colonel John Brennan, of the 15th Connecticut Fenian Regi Major McNamara, of Massachusetts are here with troops, General McMahan com-mands the Massachusetts forces, Lieutenant Quinn, of the United States Army has been ordered to Plattsburg.

Fenian Circles everywhere, and especially the one in St. Albane, are profuse in their devotion to the troops of the Brotherhood. They work secretly, but effectively.

Arrival of Femians at Ogdensburg and Malone-The United States Revenue Cutter at Ogdensburg Ordered to Sink all Vessels Conveying Fenians to Canada.

Ocdensburg, June 3 .- Every train on th Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad coming east since Friday morning has brought rom fifty to one hundred and fifty men, supp to be Ferians. All have switched off at Dekalb Junction, sixteen miles south of this place, and passed on to Malone. Up to Saturday noon hree hundred and fifty men bad concentrated at the latter place. At four o'clock this morning one hundred and fifty men were at Potsdan inction awaiting transportation to Malone, and locomotive was at the station to take then forward. There are probably six hundred men at that point to-day,
At 3 A. M. to-day the Collector of this port

received the following:-BUFFALO, June 2 .- To D. M. Chapin, Collector Ogdensburg :- Put as heavy guns on the revenu cutter as she will bear, and arm any other ve-port with cannon from the arsenal, and sink esset that attempts to cross to Canada with Fenians on board. Collect all boats on the river, and guard them. Spare neither trouble nor expense to enforce neutrality. W. A. Dart, U. S. District Attorney.

It is proper to say that the cutter Chase is six hundred ton steamer, is very provided with two 24-pounder Dahlgrens and a rifled 30-pounder, and needs no assistance to prevent a crossing at this point.

There is no unusual excitement here, and no one anticipates a visitation from the Fenians A company of United States regulars will arrive here to-morrow to enforce neutrality. The Washington Fenians Dispirited.

WASHINGTON, June 3,-The Washington Feni ans are wearing rather long faces this evening in consequence of a reported despatch to the Government announcing the capture of over hundred armed Fenians by the revenue cutter Michigan, and the complete dispersion of the force that recently invaded Canada.

The Fenians in Boston.

Boston, June 3 .- The Fenian war is the allabsorbing topic here now. The Catholic churches were almost wholly deserted to-day, and the streets were filled with those who usually attend worship on the Sabbath. The city has had some what the appearance of the exciting days of the late Rebellion.

There was a large meeting at the Fenian head-

quarters, this afternoon, on Hanover street, for be purpose of mising money to forward troops. Not less than ten or fifteen thousand were present in and around the hall, and the contri-butions to sid the cause were numerous and liberal. Speeches were made declaring that the time for action had arrived, and that if funds and men were forthcoming as rapidly as within the last day or two, the gallant Sweeney would, within a fortnight, have the green flag firmly established on Canadian soil. Their motte is "Now or never," and "Down with the red and up with the green." The speakers were cheered in an enthusiastic manner by the assembly present, and the funds poured in copiously.

About four hundred Fenians have been sent from here to St. Albans within the past twentyfour hours and more will follow to-morrow.

A detachment of three hundred and fifty
United States regulars, from the fort at Newport. R. I., arrived here this morning and went by special train to St. Albans, to assist, if necessary,

n the enforcement of the neutrality laws. The Enmors of an Attack on the Western Border Believed to be Groundless-Canadian Troops in Strong Force Oppo

site Detroit, Etc. DETROIT. June 3.—The rumors of a Fenian movement on the Western border are believed to be groundless. The Canadian volunteers, in strong force, are at all available crossings, and the utmost vigilance is observed. Armed steamers patrol the rivers during the night.

He had many friends here. The report that the Canadian Government had taken control of the rolling stock of the railroads is untrue. Communications on the Great Western Railroad, between Detroit and the Suspension Bridge, are uninterrupted, and the trains are running with their usual regu-

Much regret is expressed here at the reported death of Booker, of the Canadian volunteers.

LATER.

PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL SWEENLY TO THE

A Proclamation to the people of British America.—
We come among you as the foes of British rule in ireland. Exiled from that native land of ours by the oppression of British aristocracy and legislation, our people hunted down to the emigrant ships, or worse, to that charnel of Government institutions, the reor charge, our constraints. the poor-house; our countrymen toru from their families and friends, and hur ed in droves into the prison pens of England and Ireland; our country subjected to a foreign tyranny, which disfranchises the mass of the Irish people and makes poverty and misery the sad rule of their condition, covering our fair land with paupers' graves and wretched hovels, eliciting from the liberal minds of England herself expressions of shame for the Government and indig-nation for the people.

We have taken up the sword to strike down the oppressors' rod, to deliver Ireland from the tyrant, the despoiler the robber. We have registered our ouths upon the attar of our country, in the full view of Hesven, and sent up our vows to the throne of H m who inspired them. Then, looking about us for the enemy, we find him here—here in your midst, where he is most vulnerable and convenient to our strength; and have sworn to stretch forth the armed hand of treland and gray ple with him. The hettle hand of Ireland, and grat ple with him. The battle has commenced, and we piedee ourselves, by all the sacred memories of struggling liberty to tollow it up at any cost to either of two alternatives—the absolute political independence and liberty of Ireland or

the demolition of our armies.

We have no issue with the people of these provinces, and wish to have none but the most triendly reations. Our weapons are for the oppressors of Ireland. Our blows shall be directed only against the power of England; her privileges a one shall we invade, not yours. We do not propose to divest you of a solitary right you now enjoy. We will assail and asperse only the rights that are claimed and evjoyed by the Government of Great Britain—the right to make her American possessions the field. right to make her American possessions the field and base of operations in a war against an enemy. We come to install ourselves in her possessions, and turn them against her ma war for Irish freedom. We are here, neither as murderers nor robbers, for

We are here as the Irish army of liberation; the friends of liberty against de-potism, of democracy against aristocracy, of the people against their oppressors, of the ballot against the privileges of class. o' progress and development against right and wrong; to conduct this contest according to the laws known to honorable warriare, in a manner worth of the high object we aim for, and the sub ime sentiments that actuate us. In a word, our war is with the armed power of England, and not with the peo-ple, not with these provinces. Against England pon land and sea, until Ireland is tree! And all who raise an arm to detend her, to frustrate or de-leat us, belong to the common enemy, and as such

will be dealt with. As we know how to recognize the services of our predations of our toes Our work for Ireland acimplished, we leave to your own free ballots to determine your natural and political standing and character, and shall rejoice to see, and assist to make, these i mitless colonies spring from the foot of foreign throne as free and independent, as proud New York, Massachusetts, or Illinois. To that earning for liberty and asperation after natural in sependence which swells the breast of every true son of every land, to your own manliness we leave hote questions for settlement, confident that the dwarfed development of your vast resources and atural wealth, bring the chilling influences of Eug-h h supremacy in wretched contrast with the national dignity and stupendous material prosperity of your neighboring people of the United States, under the neighboring people of the United States, under the stimu us of seit-government and democratic institu-tions, constitutes a stronger argument in tayor of co-operation with us and of the revolution in your political condition which this comparison suggests, than any discussions of the questions involved which

we could offer here. To Irishmen throughout these provinces we appeal, in the name of seven centuries of Briush in quity and Irish misery and suffering; in the name of our murdered stres, our desolate homes, our dese-crated altars, our millions of famine graves, our insulted name and race—to stretch forth the hand of brotherhood in the holy cause of natherland, and smite the tyrant where we can in his work of mur-deing our nation and exterminating our people. We conjure you, our countrymen, who, from misfor-tures inflicted by the very tyranny jou are serving, or from any other cause, have been forced to enter the ranks of the enemy, not to be the willing instru-

ment of your country's death or degradation. If Ireland still speaks to you in the truest impulses of your hearts, Irishmen, obey her voice!

If you would not be miscreants, recreant to the first principles of your nature, engraven upon the very corner-stone of your being, raise not the hand of the matricide to strike down the banner of Erin! No uniform, and surely not the blood-dyed coat of England, can emancipate you from the natural law that binds your allegiance to ireland, to liberty, to right, to justice. To the friends of Ireland, of freedom, of humanity, of the people, we offer the olive brench of peace, and the houset prusp of friendship. Take it, Irishmen, Frenchmen, Americans—take it all, and trust it. To all who march to the call of the enemy, and rally under his standard to aid or the enemy, and rally under his standard to aid or the call of the enemy. abet his cause, we give the sword in as firm and carnest a gripe as ever did its work upon a forman. We wish to meet with friends; we are prepared to me t with enemies. We shall endeavor to merit the confidence of the f rmer, and the latter can expect from us the leniency of a determined though generous fee, and the restraints and relations imposed by civilized warfare.

(Signed) T. W. Sweeney, Major-General Commanding the Armies of Ireland. General Meade's Order.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC BUFFALO, June 3-Brovet Major-General Barry: -General orders will be sent you from head-quarters or the Department of the East, assigning you to the command or the District of Ontario, extending from Eric, Pennsylvania. to Os rego. Kew York, both places included, headquarters at Buffalo.

In advance of the orders and accompanying instructions, I direct you to use the force at your command to preserve the neutrality by preventing the crossing of armed bodies by cutting off rein-forcements or supplies, by seizing all arms, muni-tions, etc., which you have reason to believe are destined to be used unlawfully; in fire, taking all n ensures, precaptionary and otherwise, to prevent the violation of law. For this purpose you will move the forces under your command to such points as are threatened, and you will employ yes-sels, turs, etc., such as can be procured for watching the river and lake shore, and taking all such measures as in your judgment the emergency requires Very respectfully,

(Signed)

GEORGE G. MEADE, Major-General Commanding. General Barry.

General Barry.

General William F. Barry, who is assigned by order of Lieutelant-General Grant to the command of the United States forces between Bullalo and the mouth of the Niagara river, is a colonel of artillery in the regular army, and bravet brivadier. For the duties of such a position General Grant could not have selected a better officer. General Barry is a thorough soldier in every respect and his record during the late war has been a very honorable one. He was Chief of Artillery for some years in the Army of the Potomac, a branch of the service in that army which he left in a state of complete and admirable organization. He occupied the same position in General Sherman's army during its march from General Sherman's army during its march from Chaitanooga to Atlanta, and thence to the sea. He is an accomplished officer, and is possessed of the peculiar fact and prudence essential to his new position. He is besides, thoroughly familiar with the topogra, hy of the country near Buffalo, which is his home.

The Captured Fenian Officers.

FUFFALO, June 4 .- 9.30 A. M .- The following Feman efficers are captured:--Colonel O'Neill, Coloneli Hoye, Lieutenant-Colonel Jehn Spaulding, Lieutenant-Colonel Grace, and Major Moore All is quiet this morning.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL THE FINANCIAL PANIC

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, June 4.

Bills Approved by the President. The President has approved the bill providing that the produce of the forests of Maine upon the St. Croix river and its tributaries, owned by American citizens, and sawed in the province of New Brusswick by American citizens, the same being manufactured in whole or in part, and having paid the same taxes as other American lumber on that river, shall be admitted into the ports of the United States free of

The President has also approved the bill author. izing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a Board to examine a site at or near Portland, Maine, for a tresh water basin for tron-clad vessels of the United States Navy, and to ascertain the advantages of said site, and to report to Congress during the present session.

The Treasury.

The following shows the amount of funds in the cash vaults of the Treasury, at the close of the week enoing the 2d inst.:-United States legal tenders, \$200 000; National notes, \$4 516,330; fractional currency of all denominations, \$1.028,025; gold, \$302,500; silver, \$2560; cents, \$590; Reserve Fund-temporary loan, \$80,000,000; Reserve Fund-surplus issue, United States notes, \$37,982,485; Reserve Fundsurp us issue compound interest notes, \$11,136,000; compound interest notes in redemption division, \$18,495,300; total amount of funds on hand,

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The New Sunday Law-Litigation Comnonced-Suicides-Stephens on Hand,

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 4 -Several persons who vioated the new Sunday law yesterday, have been noted for estation to the Grand Jury, and trial by the Criminal Courts. The proprietors of hotels have arranged to bring the constitutionality of the law to a test before the Superior Court, and then before the Appeals Court. Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and other able counsel, have been engaged by them. Three suicides have been committed here since Saturday.

James Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, is at Barnum's Hotel to-day. The recent events in Canada have dampened the Fenian ardor for the C O I R., and the supposition is that Stephens' object get money from the poor Irish people for his

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, June 2 .- The naval recruit ing-ship New Hampshire, in tow of the supply ship Newbern, whose expected arrival was mentioned yesterday, arrived this morning. The former vessel anchored in the stream, where she will remain until Monday next, when she will go to Gosport. The Newbern sailed direct to New York. The double-ender naval steamer Winnepec, which for several weeks past has been undergoing repairs at the Navy Yard, sailed today. The frigate Savannah, which likewise has been undergoing repairs, left to-day in tow of a Government steamer.

The tug L. G. Cannon, which yesterday ran on the wreck of the Merrimac, has been gotten off with only slight damage.

General H. E. Sewall and Lieutenant-Colone Garrick Mallery, of the Freedman's Bureau, have completed an inspection of this District. They expressed general satisfaction at the management of affairs under the administration of Gene ral Armstrong, who has charge of the District, These gentlemen have been on an inspecting tour through this State for the last three months, Though many abuses exist, they consider the Bureau's continuance indispensable to secure to the treedmen the full enjoyment of the privileges to which they are entitled. Their report bids fair to differ materially from that of Generals Steedman and Fullerton, regarding the working of the Bureau.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29,-The steamer Montana com the Columbia river, brings \$6500 in treasure. Markets generally duli. Sales of Grant's candles at 23c , and 1800 boxes of Macv's adamantine at 22jc. Nearly 200,000 lbs. of American shipping grade wool old at 18@22c Choice dry hides sell freely at 18 c-

The barque Lizzie, from Manilla, brings 11,000 bags t sugar, and the ship Olivia, from Hongkong, 7400 The British barque Palmerston was abandoned at

en, 250 miles from Hongkong, February 27. Although the late rains have inflicted damage or the early sown wheat, it is generally conceded that the grain sown late has been much benefited, and

that the general yield of wheat will exceed that of

an former year. Legal tenders, 784. SAN FRANCISCO, May 30 .- The steamer Sacramento satied to-day for Panama, with \$1,328,000 in treasure, of which 8892,300 goes to New York. The Sau Francisco Board of Trade, for the protection of trace and the promotion of commercial interests has filed articles of incorporation in a capital stock

of \$100 000. A decree was promulgated at Manilla, March 6, exempting from tonnage dues all vessels arriving or departing in ballast. A sharp shock of earthquake was felt at San Fran-eisco at 3 55 A. M. to-day, but no damage was done-

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—There is little interest in mining sheres Ophir. \$380; Imperial, \$124; Savage, \$300; Yellow Jacket, \$640; Beicher, \$223; Chellar Potosi \$308; Legal Tenders, 78 Hong Kong advlees of April I report Flour advanced to \$9610 \$5 barrel, and holders unwilling to sell at these quotations. Vessels were wanted at Hong Kong and Manilla for San Francisco. New White Sugars were coming forward, with considerable of last year's make, which has been kept back for higher prices.

NOVA SCOTIAN" AT FATHER POINT.

THREE DAYS' LATER NEWS.

PROBABLE END OF THE PEACE NECOTIATIONS.

THE FRENCH ARMY PLACED ON A WAR FOOTING.

A CORPS ORDERED TO THE FRONTIER

MORE FAILURES REPORTED

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FATHER POINT, June 4 .- The steamer Nova Scotia, from Liverpool May 24, via Londonderry May

25, has passed this point, bound to Quebec. The steamship Eina, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 24th. The steamer Scotia, from New York, was reported off Crookhaven at 3 P. M. on the 24:h.

Arrived from New York, ship Jenny Jones, at Southampton; ship Danneburg, at Tralee; from New Orleans, ship Wizard King, off Tralee: from Philadelphia, ship Stella D. Hatre, at Tralee.

Commercial Intelligence. LIVERFOOL, May 25.—Cotton has declined [@ld. for American on the week, and [@ld. for other descriptions. The sales for the week were 44.000 bates. New Cricans is quoted at 12 jd., and Uplands 12d. The sales to-day (Friday) were 5000 bales the market closing dull and weak. Breadstuffs nominal. London, May 25.—The political situation is unchanged. More failures are reported, and financial affairs are gloomy. United States Five-twenties 64 @641; Consols. 86 [@86]; Eric Railroad, 41 [@42; Illinois Central, 75 [@76.]

The City of London at New York. NEW YORK, June 4.- The steamship City of London, from Liverpool May 24, and Queenstown May 25, has arrived. Cork papers of Thursday

contain the following items:-The London Express announces the suspension of Robinson, Croyton & Co., bankers, of Mancaester. Their liabilities are not large. Two of the largest warehouses of the London and Northwestern and Great Western Railway, at Manchester, were burned on the morning of the 23d. The loss is £100,000.

A Brussels telegram says that Paris letters state that the French Government is raising to the full complement all the regiments belonging to the army or Paris and the army of Lyons. France will have her army on a war footing in a fortnight, ready to be placed in observation on the German and The Italian and Austrian Governments have an-

nounced their intention to respect Swiss neutrality

in the event or war. A Paris telegram of the 23d, says the Moniteur de oire, says that France, England, and Russia do not wish to take up the position of arbitrators; but solely to propose the basis of certain deliberations, and to direct the discussion of the conference to the points constituting the cause of collision. The powers are now arranging the terms of a note intended to be sent to Vienna, Berlin, Frankfort, and Florence.

La France says the reply of Russin is still expected. When it arrives, a lew days must still elapse before the despatch of the collective letters of the powers. Conference may probably meet three weeks hence, but it will be difficult to accomplish this.

Paris Bourse flat. Rentes, 631, 35c.
Prince Charles of Hohenzollern was enthusiastically received by the National Assembly of the Da-

nubian Principalities.

A telegram from Jassy announces the entry of the combined Russian and Turkish corps d'armee entered Moldavia on the 22d. Omar Pasha commands the Turks, and General Ko zebue the Russians.

The steamers Queen and Louisiana arrived a Queenstown on the 24th.

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

War Not Declared-Active Negotiations for a Congress-France, England, and Russia Engaged-Danger to the Smaller States-Austrian Defenses of Venetia-Garibaldi's Command-British Feeling Towards Prussia, Etc.

From the sailing of the Perma, on the 25th of May, to the departure of the Hermann, on the 23d uit, the German war furer had somewhat abared in violence, and the prospects of a congress were somewhat improved, owing to the exertions of France, I ngland, and Russia. The situation may, indeed, he almost fully expressed in the words of the London Globe, thus:—We have reason to be sent to Austria, Prussia, the German Diet and Italy, has been drawn up, and has been awreed to by England and France. Russia may also be expected to agree to it, if she has not already done so.

The London Times prosents the case in the following words:—We have expressed an opinion that the first breach of the peace of Furope is not likely to come from the side of Prussia. The menacing attitude of Austria, the premptitude with which she has prepared for war, the enormous army she is cacable of bringing into the field, might well cause Prussia to pause before driving maties to extremity. Pressia bas, moreover, shown unmistakable examptoms that all is not well in her internal affairs. The people, whom the Government has done everything in its power to disgust, appear at last to be really and effectively disgusted.

We print the 'bree days' history of the most important events in order:—

We print the 'bree days' history of the most important events in order:

Vienna, May 19. Evening.—The following are stated to be the most salient points of the treaty or alliance between Prussia and Italy:—In the event o' either of those Powers being attacked by Austria, the other would consider such aggression as a casis belli. and they would jointly operate avainst the Austrans, neither being at liberty to make peace without the consent of the other. Should Prussia, on the other hand, he provoked by Austria to a declaration of war, Italy would take part in the conflict as the ality of Prussia. The two contracting powers bind themselves to form no alliance with any other nation, unless by mutual consent. It is surther alleged that the treaty is to continue in force till the end of the present year.

The was like preparations are still in progress, and confecting reports are current respecting the prospects of the assembling of a congress.

Benlix. May 20.—It has been decided that, until the lith of June, an sumy corps shall be cancentrared at each of the following places:—Wetziar, Erfurt, Frankfort, and between Neitze and Gleiwitz.

Generals Schack, Berwarth, Mutius, and Molike will receive commands in the Prussian arms.

The New Prussiache (Kreuz) Zeitung of to-day in a special edition, says:—If it be true that Asstria has allied herself with the Middle States, and intends not to negotiate with Prussia for the settlement of the question of the achies, but to refer it to the Federal Dict, it may be assumed that she does not desire to come to an understanding at all; for Prussia will not accept that means of settling the question.

Parts. May 39.—The Menium de Larmee of to day says:—Several journals have spoken of military presarations in France. We gre authorized to declare that all rumors of such preparations are devoid of foundation.

Vienna, May 39.—The Menium de Larmee of the derivation of the Austrian naval service.

The visa of passports has spain been introduced upon the frontier of the district of Crac vents in order:—
Vienna, May 19. Evening.—The following are stated to

THIRSTE, May 22.—Proparations are being made at Ancona for the recention of a fleet of forty ships of war, which are expected to arrive at this port. [Continued on the Fifth Page.]